Business Notices.

SUPERIOR HATS .- The superior excellence and true dignity of a Hat are exhibited in those manufactured by the celebrated KNOX, who has evidently the correct idea of the characteristics of the bean idea of such articles. A rare dis-pay of every variety of them will be found at his elegant stores. No. 212 Breatway, corner of Fulton-st., and at No. 833 Broadway, rear Sering st.

RICH & CO.'S SMAMANDER SAPES, WILDER'S

PATENT, WITH RICH'S IMPROVAMENT.
Depot No. 146 Water-st., New-York. During the last thirteen years these Safes have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and ninety-six times, and have fully

metained their reputation as a dire-proof article.

A larg assertment, with or without Powder-Proof Locks, for mis at the Depot.

The exhausthers are the sole Proprietors of Brannan's recently patented.

La hella" LOCK. which from its construction and finish is Powder and Burglar-proof, and less liable to get out of order than most locks now in

STRAUNS & MARVIN. The only Makers of Salamander Safes combining Wilder's and

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMINTS.
L. LOSSE, Proprietor
No. 31 ohn-st., corner of Nessan.

SILKS.—A new lot of cheap FANCY DRESS SILKS will be offered Titts Monniag. Also superior Black Silks, to which we call the par leulic attention of our customers.

E. H. LEADBRATHE & Co., No. 397 Broadway.

EVANS'S CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 66 and Se Fulture-t.—Zephyr Cassimere Suits \$10, Check Margetiles Suits \$8.50, Blue Dress Coats \$10, Grass Linea Coats \$1.50, beantful Marsellies Vesta \$1, &c.

CARPETINGS FOR FALL TRADE, 1855.—SMITH CARTETINES FOR THAT THAT THAT A CONTROL AND A LOCKSERY, No. 458 Broodway, near Grandes, heve just received, per late arrivals, several luces invoices of e.gs. VELVEY TAPERTEY mos BRUSSERS CAMPTING, which they a now offering together with a large and select stock of all oth goods connected with the Carpot trade at great inducements.

COLLARS! COLLARS!! COLLARS!!!-Just received, 8,000 sich Emericipered Collars, verying in price from 11 to 46, which is about one half their rest value. Also large for two two laws to two two laws to Cambric Pocket Handlacebook equally thesp. E. H. Leadbeater & Co., No 347 Broadway.

SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED DAMASES, GILT CORNICES, WINDOW STADES, &C.—RELTY & FERGUSON, N. 29 Broadway, have just received per steamer a splendid att of the above goods; some new patterns, very beautiful and ris Also the largest stock of Wishow Shanes and other Windo Ornaments in New York. We are prepared to offer industrant to purchase in of the above goods. No. 24 Broadway.

Pianos.—Furchasers desiring a good instru-ment, one guaranteed to give corire satisfaction or purchase-money refonded, at the lowest pass ble price, should est at the great Mode Store of Honace Warana, No. 333 Broadway, whose assortment of celebrated Pianos is the largest to the Unites States; prices so low as to dely competition, and terms so accommodating as to adapt themselves to the condition of all. See names of the following ceic brated makers whose Pia-nos are constantly in store: Horace Waters's Molein Improved Pianos. T. Gilbert & Co's Premum Pianos with a without Action. Hallett & Cumston's Woodward's Brown's and Jacob Chickering's Boston Pianos, and in widditoc, those of fire other New-York makers. Decond-hand Pianos at great barging. France to rent, and rent allowed on purchases. Sole Agency for the sale of S. D. & H. W. Smith's Premium Malconcoss, tuned the equal temperature. PIANOS.-Purchasers desiring a good instru-

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st, are Low se lang off their catire stock of rich Carpertons full 15 per cent less than Faprices. Will open on the 18th August an entire stock of Fal Importations, parterns never before exhibited in this country.

Perrose & Hustified in No. 379 Broadway.

LOOKING-GLASSES, FOR THE FALL TRADE, at greatly recuced prices. Buyers are invited to examine our stock before purchasing clowhere. Birthards, Kingstand & Co., Menufactory, No. 110 Chambers-st., New-York.

SEWING MACHINES. - The superiority of Nicholas & Co.'s machines, with their late improvements for stitching the finest or coarsest material, with or without succed thesaid, is acknowledged by those who have given them a practical test. In operation and for said at No. 411 Brondway. J. B. Sciences & Co.

SINGER'S SEWUNG MACHINES — GREAT IN' PROVINENTS JUST COMPLETIE—draving beates the whole Sewing Machine word before, Singer has now distanced blusself. The new Machines just out run without notice, with little exertion of the operator, and with double speed, so that in a given time twice as much work can be done as with the old Machines. The immerse superiority and economy of these Machines can be seen and understood at a glance. Call and examine them.

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English, French, German and American Faxor Goods, Novelties and Tors, No. 345 Emadway.

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comprising in part, a large ossertment of HAIR MATTHESSES.
FEATHER BEDS, PAILLASSES, COTS. BIDSTEADS, BLASKETS and COMPROTREES, at No. 150 Chathamest, corner Musberry Wholesale and retail.
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the best patent Powder and Burglar priof Locks.

THE BEST FIRE PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.

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B. G. Willows & Co.,

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Dr. S. S. FITUR, author of "Six Lectures on Consumption," Sc., Office No. 714 Econoway, open daily (Sun-day excepted) from 9 until 5 o'clock, trests consumption, Asth-me, Discosses of the Heart, and all Caronis Discosses of Makes and Females. Consultation from

Wigs! Wigs!! Wigs!!! WIGS! WIGS!! WIGS!! WIGS!!

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. WIGS AND TOURERS.—The best in the world, the admiration of councilsours, the only of inhibators. Sold and applied at No. 233 Brosdwey, thine private rooms.) The largest such of Wigs and Toupes in America, size Battutton's Moddavis Cresm, for preserving the balz.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for Aug. 11. Circulation over 132,000.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week contains the following:

I. EDITORIALS: Rosseil and Palwerston: War Prospects; A Skutking Chief-Justice; The Franking Privilegs; The Independent—Russia; We publish elsewhere Passmore Williamson; The National Intelligencer—Judge Kans; The Harvest in Europe; The Southert Elections; Making Up; Jufficia Cominy; Common Semse versus Shrewdness; Tourlow Woed; II. NEW PUBLICATIONS: Tempyon's New Posm-

III. REVIEW OF THE WEEK: Giving in a condensed and complements form the latest and most important events that have transpired in New York City, the United States, Mexico, the Saudwich Islands, and Liberia.

IV. POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE: New-York; New Jersey; Massachurents; Georgia; The August Elec

N. SCENES AT THE POLICE COURTS: How the Mask-tree Bethered a Dutchman; The Rights of Workingmen Vindlested; After Having Heard Louisa Pyres: The Man who had his Pants Sosped instead of Sewed Up.

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IX. DANGER OF DISEASE IN THE CAMP.

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AXIX.MR. MERIJAM ON THE WEATHER: Rainy Days
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Butter Trade; Death of a Missi mary; The BoomerAXII. WHALERS.

XXXII. MARRIAGES and DEATHS.

XXXII. MARRIAGES and DEATHS.

XXXII. MARRIAGES and DEATHS. Full Reports of the
Stock, Money, Colven, Grain Cuttle and other Markets, specially reported for The Tribune.

Se ascarron-Coe copy for one year, \$25 three copies, \$5 two copies, \$120.
Single ocpies, \$85; ten copies, \$120.
Single ocpies, in wrappers, can be obtained at the counter in \$2.2 Subjection Office this morning. Price \$5 coats.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE.

There is no good reason why a

REALLY VALUABLE STCRET REMEDY
should on that account be classed with these depreciatingly
called quack remotics. It walue and efficacy can in no wase
depend upon the secresy or publicity of its composition, but
rather upon the accuracy, skill and scientific knowledge of its
investor. Indeed many of the heet and most thoroughly-small
inshed stape emchetness now universally used by regular practitioners were at the outset excent remodels. And many which,
y reaccus may be given why the investor of a really valuable
modeline should prefer not to amounce its composition to the
world but to pisce blusself upon its intrinsic morris.

At the same time it is not to be denied that the impedence,
ignorance and unactupolousness of many charlatan makers and
a endors of petral medicines, and the moreovary recklass ness of
their chainments, have caused this class of remedies to be looked
upon with an amount of doubt and district that is entirely justifalls.

their statements, and doubt and distract that is entirely justicable.

When, however a remody advances no bombissic or incredible pretentions—when it is confined to one particular disease or family of diseases—when its proprietor disdains to jurgle the public by the assumption of almost individual properties of the public by the assumption of almost individual properties as which fail in prove what is boildly asserted for them—whom it is presented to the world with unquestionable and strong evidence in proof of its harmlessness for itl, its efficacy for most, its peculiar adoptation to a particular disease, its scientific and salidial composition, and of the personal character of its investor—time, under such circumstances, it should be induced fairly on its year pretials, and not suffer from the indiscrement of distract which is retributively extended to serve curso as a class.

It is under such circumstances that Distincts Favya and Acut Pill's are presented to the public. But as the propositor prefers not to say a syl able himself in their favor, he refers to the following well-known and distinguished parties:

First PRINCIANS AND OF TIMEN DOMES AND SALTY AS A REMINITY THE NATURE OF TIMEN DOMES AND SALTY AND THE SKILL OF THE MASTITUTE.

Joint certificate from the Hon. William A. Newell, M. D., late member of Congress from New-Jersey, und A. D. Newell, M. D., are member of congress from New-Jersey, und A. D. Newell, M. D., are entirently-successful surgeon and physician of New-Brunswick, N. J.:

runewick, N. J.:

'Having ex-ensity is used 'Deshler's Anti Periodic or Fever d Ague Pills' in our punction, we have pleasure in stating thus shortly our experience of their efficacy. We have used them bundleds of once of Fever and Agus, and have nover known bundleds of once of Fever and Agus, and have nover known because they contain no Salt of Assente or Quintie, the former of the sometime of Quintie, the former of the sometime solventees to deteriously see an ACCAMULATIVE. in bundleds of these of Ferrer and Ague, and have nover known a person to have a second child after commencing with them, and as they contain no Sait of Arsenic or Quinite, the formor of which sometimes operates so deleteriously as an ACCSWILLATTER POISON, we consider them a sets and valuable remedy, that cought to be within reach of every family that has childs and fever. To our processional breatment we deem it proper to say that we have been made acquainted with the composition of these Pills, and find them strictly a mirratife preparation. Moreover, as they are prepared by an Apothecary of more that two nity years' active experience, we can wough that they are sailfully compounded. We excussily commend them to the notice of the profession, and believe they will cure after all usual remedies have failed. "Wm. A. NEWELL, M. D.,"

In their own State both these gentlemen have an extensive profession of the publics of the profession of the public of the confidence of the public of the confidence of the public. There they would obtain universal credit. But as we desire to preposess every ditten in the United States with our traditalness and good fails, we subjoin the following note from a continuous known and reverenced throughout the Luion—the Hon. Theodore Freinsland character and reputation of Drs. Newell, above named, and the exterem in which these zentlemen, with Mr. Dechler, are held in this State, I take pleasure in stating that any representations made by them are worthy of public confidence.

"New-Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 24, 18.4."

From the Hon. R. B. Coleman, of the Astor House:

"New-Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 24, 18.4."

What PATELENS ANY.

From the Hon. R. B. Coleman, of the Astor House:

"New-Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 24, 18.4."

What Patelens and the course, Dec. 15, 1334.

"Creas, D. Dissinger, Esq.—Deer Sir I will not claim the shim ambielently remnantated by a perfect convers. I was tradiced to several months with jaun the billious fover and fewer with a few pateless of the pateless of the pateless of

The Rev. R. L. Fraser, Paster M. E. Church, communicates

The Rev. R. L. Fraser, Pastor M. E. Churca, communicative following:

"C. D. Desmin, — Deer Sée : We the subscribers, ettizens of the village of Francistor and vicinity, while we would scrupationsly with hold our communication from any modess arricle, food primapted by duty and gratitude to exknowledge and certify the virtues of your Anti-Feriodic Pilis. Having used them in our families, it is no more than an act of justice to you, Sir, to say that our expectations were more than realized. Our chills and fever were immediately overcome, and our appetitus and heal herefored by their mild but potent accoupt and we heataste not no say that in the cure of twest and agon it is our housest opinion, they for exceed every other medicine with which we are actual tel. We correlately recommend them to all suffering from this mild disagreemble classific.

"Josh Williams, High Ellewood,
"Jan's Hills, Jan's Phillips,
"E M Tieralth, John D Sterring,"
"Dear Sin; These of the above subserbers are worthy members of my clunch, and all of them sare persons of good judgment, respectability and truth. And what is more, I have reason to know that their certificate is true.
"Years Tully."
Paster M. E. Cleurch, Frankfort Circuit, Binck River Conference.

**Frankfort, Sept. 22, 1854."

Sold by C. D. Dillitzin, Agent, at the Depet. No. 341 Broadway New York. Also, by Clickener & Co., S. Paul & Co., Stebbins Morson & Allon, Olout, McKenson & Robbins, C. II. Eing, A. B. & D. Sande, and F. C. Wells & Co.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS AT HALF PRICE .-

GIFTS AND PRESENTS .- Just received and for sale at reduced prices, the choicest selection of Labins' Ruti-cular, Norkinger, Teint Cases, Joh Brandetz, Traveing Ba-setz, Fanz, Perfumery and Sospa; a so overy variety of Toys, polls and Onnes, st. Rodans's Fancy Banas, 149 Brandway.

Thousands of Ague sufferers yearly use Fever and Ague Remedies without knowing that all their strength is owing to Aramic, Quinine, Mercury, or other deal y polants, which, though they often "break the chills" for a short time, are sure to lay the foundation of verticles madelies that cease only with hire, But the wonderful efficacy of Rimons's Fevera and Act. Curr. or Astrover to Malants, is equaled only by its singular unocence; and in proof of this the carificate of he most celebrated chemist in the United States, James R. Chilton M. B., is affected to every bettle.

FEVER AND AGUE AND DYSPEPSIA.-Persons before the public that will office a cure without polyening those who take it. This medicine is no catchpency affair, but a genuine remedy that will care 30 cases out of every 100, where directions are followed. The money will be refunded in all cares where it falls. I is sold at \$\pi\$ 10 a b \$\text{old}\$ they take Agent F. S. Fragary No 2.3 Beckmarks. For purioulars, call and get circular, or see advertisement in The New York Dispatch.

Whooping Cough and Diarrhea are daily making and havoo among children and grown persons. Great suffering and thousands of lives might be exved by the use of Dr. JAMES MCCLISTCER'S WOODTRS COURT REMED and DIARRENEA CONDIAL. They give instant relief, arrest discuse, southe and heal all critation, and effect a spendy care; are perfectly harmless, and sure to core. Sold by A. Custinas, & Co., No. 235 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Holloway's Phis-A certain cure for Sick Headlack and Disarders of the Stomach. Their virtue in soci cases a known in all parts of the world. Those effected with Liver, Sowel Completions and indignation cannot use as good a remedy. Sold as the Manniactories. No 80 Maiden-lane, New York; and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all Druggists at 25 cents, 62; cents and \$1 per box.

To No. I Buckyet, opposite the Aster House.
This True never task, nor grows weak from use. Six days' trial given, and muncy returned if not satisfactory. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

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XXIX..COMMERCIAL MATTERS: Full Reports of the Stock, Money, Cotton, Grein, Cattle and other Markets specially reported for The Tribune. THE SEMI-WELLY TRIBUTE is furnished to subscribers at these tates: One copy for One Year, \$3; Two copies, \$5; Prev copies, \$11 %. Single copies, in wrappers, can be obtained on the country in the Publication Office this twoming. Price of contact in the Publication Office this twoming.

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1855.

Advertisements for The Tribunk of Monday ought to be sent in before 9 ϕ clock on Saturday evening.

The Tribune for Europe We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUSE for circulation in Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the counter in the publication office. Price Six Cents. The steamships Washington for Bremen via Southampton, and the Ariel for Havre, will leave this port To-Day at 12

Subscriptions and Advertisements for THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE can be left with the following Agents: Paris,-Charles Hartwick, No. 18 Rue Vivienne. London .- Mr. W. Thomas, Nos. 19 and 21 Cath-

arine-street, Strand.

Mr. Dawsen, the President's nominee for Governor of Kansas, positively declines "the "honor." He passed through Pittsburgh on Wednesday, returning homeward from his visit to Lake Superior, and there, as well as at Detroit and elsewhere, assured his friends that he should not accept the appointment.

Later .- We learn by telegraph that the President has made another effort to furnish Kansas with a Governor, calling now upon Ex-Gov. Wilson Shannon of Ohio to act as the bill-sigsing automaton for the Atchison and Stringfellow ruffians. This is rather quick work, Mr. Dawson having but just got within telegraphing distance of the Capital. Mr Shannon was elected Governor of Ohio in 1842 by 3,443 over Thomas Corwin, Whig. In 1853 he was elected to Congress from the XVIIth District by about 1,100 majority over Hollister Whig. He was an active doughface-with Dis ney, Green and Olds assisting in outraging the people of Ohio by voting for the Kansas villainy On returning home he was met with such a hiss of indignation that he did not dare imicate the mad folly of Olds by taking the field for reëlection, and the same constitueacy which gave bim 1,100 msjority in 1853 and Pierce 1,800 majority in 1852 sent to the XXXIVth Congress Charles J. Albright, a thorough opponent of the Nebraska swindle, by a majority of 2,200. Shannon has for a long time been lying in wait for a foreign mission, considering, no doubt, that such a position was none too great a recompense for the political suicide of supporting the Kansas bill. He now has his reward, yet it is doubtful if he will dare accept it. To incur such a rebuke as met him at home required no small degree of effort; but to become the passive tool of Bully Atchison and his bowieknife legislators, demands a depth of submission and oringing servility which is hardly possible in a man who has once been the chosen chief megistrate of Obio, the young Giant of Freedom

The Board of Aldermen proceedings of last evening were unusually heavy, as will be seen by our report in another column. An additional appropriation of \$128,821 was made for the Department of Repairs and Supplies. The Law Committee made a lengthy report on the refusal of the Mayor to give information respecting the Police Department. An abstract of the doca-

ment will be found in the proceedings. In the course of a debate in the Board of Councilmen last evening it was stated that the Mayor's bill for carriage hire to the City amounts to over \$100 a month. Aside from the cost of the carriages hired by the Mayor, it is said that the Clerks in his office have presented heavy bills to the Controller for similar services. The Board ordered the Contoller to specify in his Semi-Annual Report against the name of each public officer the amount charged by him for carriage hire and other extras.

Thursday evening, at the instance of his wife, and taken to the Thirteenth Ward Station, where he swore he would kill her. Yesterday Justice Wood discharged him, without the usual fine or imprisonment. Murray at once went home, and when his wife came in stabbed her, so that she will die. He also stabbed a man who came to her assistance.

Nine days ago elections were held in North Carolina and Tonnessee, since which time we REMOVED-BENJAMIN'S GOLD MEDAL, have watched carefully for returns in some tingible and reliable shape. The most that we can get, however, is the general fact that the Know-Nothings were signally defeated in both States. From a single Congressional District in North Carolina, (the Ist, in which the Know-Nothings were successful,) we have the rumored returns from all the Counties. We give these figures and such other reports as we can gather in another column.

We print this morning such additional accounts of the Louisville riots as have reached us. They put quite a different face upon the question of the origin of the disturbance; but we shall await further details and explanations before attempting to sift the causes of results so deeply disgraceful to the whole country.

RESULTS, SO FAR.

"Well," say the liquor-loving, "you have got your Maine Law, and had it in force for 'five weeks, and what does it amount to ! " We suswer:

I It amounts at least to a deliverance of the State of New-York, and the law-abiting portion of its citizens, from all participation in or respensibility for the Liquor Traffic and the bottomless abyss of crime and woe to which it leads. Men still sell, and drink, and get drunk, and share their families, and commit crimes; but they can no longer pretend that the State lucites to or profits by the first stages of this road to ruin. On the contrary, it is known of all men that the State of New-York, through her Legislature and Executive, has inhibited the Liquor Traffic, and is trying to suppress it.

II. Those who persist in selling do so under a painful and humiliating consciousness that they are prosecuting and striving to profit by a disreputable and forbidden traffic, which needs to be very lucrative to cover the wear and tear of character and conscience which it necessarily involves. They still sell, because they know not how else to make money so easily and rapidly; but if they knew how to get into another business as easy and gainful, they would soon step out of this. They may deny this; but let them be requested to state their calling at any place where they are respectively unknown, and

not one in ten of them will choose to write himself down "liquor-dealer." Why not?

III. There is no longer a legal requirement that every liquor-dealer shall be of good moral character. Farce as this requirement was, it tended to invest the traffic with a cloak of respectability which is now stripped off. There cannot be much worse men in the business than there have been, but there will be fewer and fewer clinging to it who aspire to pass for good

IV. Tavern-keepers and country merchants

are no longer subject to a sort of moral (or rather, immoral) constraint to sell liquor. Hitherto, many of their customers required liquor, and would have resented a refusal to supply it as an impertinent reflection on their habits. "Does be mean to insinuate that I am "not to be trusted with liquor?" roars an offended customer: "I'll teach him that when I "want to be lectured on my moral character and physical habits. I go to a church and not to a tavern." And so many passably good men, not very strong in the back, kept liquor for sale because their customers would have it, when they would have preferred not to sell.

V. We have driven the Liquor Interest to make a distinct political fight for existence. It has its organization, its conventions, committees and organs; in due time it will present its candidates, and call upon the voters to support them on the ground of their hostility to Prohibition. Men can hardly pretend hereafter that they vote for such candidates as Whigs or Democrats, and not as lovers of Liquor. Of course, the L'quor question will become more and more prominent in our political discussions, which s just what Temperance men desire and seek. VI. Throughout at least half the State, the

open sale of Liquor has already been arrested. A little, and but a little, may still be sold clandestinely, just as gambling, lewdness and passing bogus money maintain a skulking and fitful existence; but Liquor-selling as a business is finished. In the rest of the State, mainly in the cities, through the aid and comfort afforded it by judges and other legal functionaries whose opinions as to the quality of Liquor would be much more conclusive than any they have given against the Liquor Law, the Traffic still shows its brazen face, in defiance of Law and Public Sentiment: but "this, too, shall pass away."

-Nobody, we presume, supposed that the Liquor Interest would imitate Capt. Scott's ceen by coming down the moment it saw the deadly weapon pointed toward its lurking-place. The Law of Prohibition was foredoomed to run the gaunt'et of lawyers' quibbles, whether emanating from the Bar or the Bench. Some jurors, taking the law from their palates, will refuse to give verdicts against rumseliers, overruling Chief Justice Taney and pronouncing Cold Water unconstitutional. All these impediments we were fated to encounter; all these we shall, with patience and energy, overcome. Meantime, not regarding the Ten Commandments as a failure, though every one of them has probably been violated each day since their promulgation, we cannot see in the fact that rumsellers evade or defy the act to prevent Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime the least reason for repealing that act: on the contrary,

A man named Owen Murray was arrested on | not forget their Republican principles, there is | or were not retained in the State for a not one in ten who desires the success of the besiegers of Sevastopol. Go where you will in the Old World, you find the great mass of the American residents accounted "Rassian"that is, adverse to the triumph of Louis Napo-

leon & Co. 2. The European democrats, almost unanimously, are like-minded. A few of them who are British or French, some of whom have relatives or friends fighting under the walls of the Russian stronghold, are ruled by their national sympathies; but the great majority of their brethren regard the struggle around the Euxine with profound indifference or with unequirocal desire Roman Republics shall not be strengthened by

3. To those who look carefully into the matter, this preference explains and justifies itself. Russin is despotic, but she is naturally, honestly so. She has crushed efforts for liberty, but she never betrayed the sacred cause. No perjury blackers the record of her ruthless crusade in Hungary. And she is too remote from the fields whereon the Rights of Man are next to be struggled for to throw her sword into the scale except under extraordinary circumstances. France in 1830 and 1848, Italy and power is great but unwieldy, and its force diminishes in the ratio of the distance from her

Louis Napoleon and his satellite Palmerston, on the other hand, are regarded not only as the more immediate enemies but as the reckless betrayers of the cause of European Freedom. Tue print of their heel is still red on the forehead I the patriots of Western Europe. " Tell your mistress," said the French usurper to the Special Embassador, "that no other than she -ball reign at Madeld while I govern France." I the progress of reform in Spain should for a season be arrested-as now seems probablethe successors of Riego will know where to lay the blame.

The whole case lies in a nutshell. Should Louis Napoleon and Palmerston trlumph over Russia, their power at home will be fortified and their influence abroad extended. The unighteous expatriation of the prominent French Republicans will be indefinitely protracted, and the pervading agitation for Reform in Great Britain-an egitation directly impeded by the Crimcan disaster-will be arrested. As the early ictories of the first Napoleon proved the ruin of the hard-won liberties of France-as the vietories of Wellington doomed England to an age

every triumph gained by the French despot and his confederates is a new rivet in the fetters of Western Europe.

A HARD STRAIN AT THE LAW.

The official organ of Mr. Pierce makes a desperately ingenious effort-worthy of the legal scumen of Judge Kane himself-to get rid of the statutes of Pennsylvania, which declare that Slavery shall not exist in that State " for any period of time whatsoever." We have seen a great many efforts made by rogues and old offenders to get rid of the plain principles of the law when they happened to conflict with the questionable practices of the aforesaid rogues; in fact, one may see attempts of this kind almost any day in the police and other criminal courts; but few suc herterprises have exhibited a more flagrant dexterity than that The Union displays in its effort to shelter Judge Kane. Let us quote its whole argument, to see what it is and get the facts before us:

"On the 1st day of March, 1780, the General Assembly of Pennsylvania enacted a law for the gradual abolition of Stavery. The 10th section provides:

abolition of Stavery. The 10th section provides:

"That no man or woman of any mation or color, except the testions or mulations who shall be registered as allocated, shall at any time hereafter be deemed, a jadged, or holden within the Territories of this Commontwealth as always as servants for life, but as free men and woman, EXCEPT the domestic alteresting ayon delegates in Congress from other insertion States, freely, ministers and onesals, and pers as possing through as a source of the state of the state and not becoming resident therein an accommon employed in ships not belonging to any including of this State in any about a stage of the state of the not alien the dors sold to any in-hibitant, nor (except in case of members of Congress, freely, militaters and consult) reference in this State longer than all members of Congress.

Now, the conditions of the slave, in order to be excepted from the operation of this law, are:

First Shaves attending upon delegates in Congress.
Second Slaves of foreign ministers and consults.
Third: Slaves of persons praying through this state.
Fourth Shaves of persons squaring through this state.
It in this State, provided such restlicate does not exceed

hs. with Seamen on board a certain class of vessels. "We presume that upon the authority even of the statute law of the State it will not be pretended that while this act was in force the right of passage was desied to the master with his slave. Indeed, it expressly excepts any such construction, and, even if it pressly excepts any such construction, and, even if it and not make such exception, in the absence of any excepts denial of this right we cannot understand the rifm ment of legal reasoning which could by implication take away a privilege that existed by long established custom, or day the necessary incidents of a domestic institution, the existence of which Pennsylvania nine years subsequent to her aboli ion had acknowledged in becoming a part and parcel of the Constitution of the United States.

"It is contended, however, that a slave brought leaves into Pennsylvania becomes

voluntarily into Pennsylvania becomes ipso facto free and this construction is put upon the law by vir-tue of the act of 3d March, 1847, generally understood

the of the act of 3d March, 184, generary understood as the act repealing the provise and exceptions of the act of 1780. It is no follows:

— So much of the act of the General Assembly, smitted 'An 'Act for the Abelition of Slavery' possed let March, 1780, as authorizes the masses or courses of days to bring and act are such saves within the Commonwealth for the period of six much is in foredasting servicine, or for any period of time what so very and so much of said act as prevents a person from giving Ceitmany spainst any person whatsoever, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

"This Act applies only to that exception in the act of 1:80 which allows the bringing and relating, which was not Mr. Wheeler's case. It is absurd to argue that the passing through is the retaining there for a short time, and that the retain for any time whatseever is unlawful, and therefore the slave free. Such might have been a legitimate construction were Such might have been a legitimate construction were it not certain that the act of 1750, in one clause, excepts the passing through, and in associate excepts the passing through, and in associate excepts the retaining at the act of 1847 only repealing that clause which relates to the retaining, no man anniased by projudice would contend that it refers to the clause relating to passons clearly in a scate of transita. Hid the Legislature intended any such constitution they could easily have said as much. But having the not of 1750 before them, and only repealing two clauses of the provise, the most legitimate construction is, they intended those clauses not mentioned in terms in the act of 1847 should remain in full force; and one of the clauses of the act of 1750 gives to all persons the right of passing through the State with the slaves."

we are so much the more impelled to sustain and enforce it.

THE WAR AND FREEDOM.

We make no reply to those among our cotemporaries who see fit to rebuke the "Russian divergence," and to talk of the Russians or Kussian advocacy," and the led as a slave or servant for life, within the territory of the Commonwealth; secondly, except two classes of domestic slaves which are one or two facts not yet notorious on this side of the Atlantic which may as well be understood. They are these:

1. Among the Americans in Europe who do not forget their Republican principles, there is longer period than six months. All this, it seems to us, is as clear as language well can make it. There could be no slaves in Penusylvania, except a certain sort in attendance upon various sojourners, and these could not be re-

tained beyond six months. But in March, 1847, the Legislature passed an act repealing these exceptions with the proviso, and leaving only that part of the original law valid which prohibited all slavery. Tais act said that so much of the law of 1780 as allowed the owners of slaves to bring and retain them in the Commonwealth for the period of six months, or for any period of time whatsoever, was that the sway of the assassin of the French and canceled. As if to render all doubt upon the subject impossible, it declared emphatically that the demestic slaves formerly excepted, could not be retained, not merely for the six months mentioned in the original, but for any period of time whatsoever-six days or six

It is a piece of transparent and contemptible special plending in The Union, then, to contend that this repeal applies only to a single clause of the old law, namely, to the clause about retaining slaves in the State, and not to the whole class of exceptions. Now, the only clause which refers to the retention is the Proviso, and, Spain repeatedly, have demonstrated this. Her | according to The Union, this alone was repealed! Suppose it to be so, and then we have the very singular state of things that an amendment intended to limit the operations of a previous law positively enlarges them! If the Proviso of 1780 slone is repealed, it follows that all the "dome tie slaves" which might have been brought into Pennsylvania and retained for six months under the old law may now be brought and retained all their lives! The Proviso was s restraint upon the exceptions, and being repealed is no longer a restraint, so that the exceptions remain in all their force. Any Member of Congress Foreign Minister, person passing through, or sejourner, therefore, might hold his slaves in the States, not for six months only, but as long as he pleased. How preposterous such reasoning! The law of 1847 expressly applies to the

bringing in and retaining of slaves within the Commonwealth "for any period of time what-"soever," and covers all the cases excepted under the law of 1780, namely, "domestic " slaves" in attendance on Members of Con- serve to make it a respectable little city. The water gress, foreign ministers, consuls, persons passing through, sejourners, and seamen not owned in the States. It forbids any of these excepted persons from being "brought" into the State and "retained in involuctory servitude" there of unchallenged Tory rule—as the present Na- for any period of time. If they are so brought, Thinker are received there every week. We does poleon owed his election as President to the they are like all the other inhabitants of the fame of his uncle's military achievements-so State. "of any nation or color," free men and pions.

women. There are no longer, says the law of 1847, any exceptions to the general emancipation decreed by the law of 1780. All men and women are free who touch the territory of the

That our readers may see the truth of this construction and the flagrant absurdity of the persersion essayed by The Union, let us recall the time and circumstances under which the act of March, 1847, was passed. It was during the year when the excit-ment in favor of the Wilmot Proviso was at its hight, when the State of Delaware even, though a Slave State, had passed resolves against the extension of Slavery; when Mr. Cass and Mr. Dickinson were instructed by their respective Legislatures to incorporate the Provise in the Three Milion bill, and when the people of the North generally were determined to do whatever they could to restrict the advances of the Oligarchs Under this feeling, and with the clearest purpose of enlarging the area of Freedom, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed the famous act of March 3, one section of which took away from all the judges and courts any cognizance of cases under the Fugitive Slave Law of 1793; another section made it penal for any person claiming a fugitive slave to seize him violently, or to create any tumult in carrying him away; a third guaragterd the inviolability of the Habeas Corpus, even in the case of fugitives claimed; and a fourth was the section quoted above, which repea ed the exceptions to the law of 1780, and which allowed slaves to testify as others. Yet this act, breathing a larger liberty in its every letter, is construed by The Union, in a misers. ble, piddling, pertuogging spirit, into a positive enlargement of the privileges of Slavery in the State of Pennsylvania.

We have witnessed so much audacity of late years, in the attempts made to overthrow the legislation of our fathers and to introduce a baser spirit into the laws, that we are su prised at nothing which the slavery propagandists may do. But to see the very instruments of Free. dom converted into a means of fort fying and extending the accursed system of Slavery, does, we confess, atir our blood a little more than usual, and cause us to ask whether there is any sophistry so translucent as to deter these fellows from its use as a most valid and persuasive

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. FROM WASHINGTON.

Washisoton, Friday, Aug. 10, 1835. Wilson Shannon, Ex-Governor of Ohio, a member of the last Congress from that State and a supporter of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, has been appointed Govern or of Kansus, vice Dawson declined.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH CO. EXCURSIONISTS. HALIFAX, Friday, Aug. 10-10 A. M. The steamer James Adger, fro a New York, with

the New-York and Newfoundland Telegraph Company excursionists on board, is just signalized from this We are indebted to a distinguished gentleman in the

telegraphic world for the following graphic account of

the trip thus far;

Mr. Dawson passed through Pittsburgh yesterday en his way home, and announced to his friends his purpose to decline the appointment tendered him of Governor of Kansas.

A correspondent of The Republican, writing from Fort Laranie under date of July 16, says that all was quiet in that region. Capt. Foote's company of intentry had arrived.

Col. Howe's dragoons were met fifty miles from Fort Kearney. The road was lined with trains, and those attending them were all well. No Sioux Indians were seen on the route. Cholera was prevailing with great INTERESTING FROM THE PLAINS.

seen on the route. Cholera was prevaiing with great seen on the route. Cholera was prevaiing with great stality at Fort Riley. Major Ogden was among its victims. Several companies of troops and a large number of mechanics were there. Numbers had abandoned the Fort and taken to the hills.

EXTENSION OF THE TELEGRAPH. Bosros, Fistay, Aug. 10, 1855.
The Boston and Cape Cod Telegraph Company have decided to extend their wires, by a strong submarine cable of the same size as that now being laid down be-tween Newfoundland and Nova Scota, to Holme's tween Newfoundland and Nova Scota, to Holme's Hole, (Martha's Vineyard.) Edgartown and Natucke', and we learn that contracts were made to-day bineing the company to have the line examplesed on the first of November. The proposed line will prove of great value to the slapping interest as it will place the important points named in constant communication with this city at all seasons of the year.

A person named Wagner was arrested here to-day, charged with enlisting men for foreign military services. He will be examined to-morrow, before the United States Commissioner.

YELLOW FEVER IN VIRGINIA. At Norfolk and Portsmouth yellow fever is heres

ing and over 7,000 people have fled. THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. St. Louis, Friday, Aug. 10, 1853.

The Directors of the Ohio and Mississippi Rairosal field a meeting last night to choose a plan for parting the Read in operation. Nothing, however, was decided upon. The meeting adjourned until this creating.

Binchets-Legerted by Telegraph.

Berselo Ang. 10-12:39 P. M.—Figure in the demand of telegraph and refer a sales of 25 lbbs, at \$7.750.09 25 for the wind ange of common to star post. When the sales of 5,00 lbbs, at \$7.750.09 25 for the wind a 51 lb for new Hillerin, \$1.575 for new worse Obs. \$1.55 lbs ga Spring and \$2.25 for new worse Obs. \$1.55 lbs ga Spring and \$2.25 for new worse Obs. \$1.55 lbs lbs ga Spring and \$2.25 for white Michael Cox sales a pad years of 65 fbb lands, no the spring to 5.00 lbs. \$1.25 lb IN 148 cu-h.

Oswaco, Aug. 16-6; P. M. - Floors emclosped. Westrist fair denoted for multing; cales 1,000 houds, at \$2.50. Cost for with an upward tendency; sate 2.00 bush, at 78c. Farrants without change. Hacking tribing.

BRIGHTON, Iowa, is a flourishing vidage in Washington County. It already contains eight stores, two ho els, four houses for public worship, an extensive flouring mile, and many other "Institutions" which is pure, and the town is considered healthy. Timber and stone are abundant, and coal is found in consider able quantities in the vicinity. It is situated in the heart of one of the most fortile regions in the Western country. As to the character of the population, it is only recessary to say that over forty copies of Tax any the people are intelligent, enterprising and indes